THE FIELD OF LABOR.

Glass-plated type is new. Portugal has fifty papers Newark silk weaver struck. Tacoma has Chinese taliors. Mexico has 300,000 miners. Chicago photographers organized. Chicago lithographers have a label. Minnesota barbers held a State con-

A boycotted Boston magazine has fail-

Indianapolis has a co-operative laun-Mexico sends coal to the United States, St. Paul is to have a union label ex-Galvezton boast of a French night

Minnesota plumbers held a State con-Rival musical unions at Newark are

Augusta (Ga.) cotton operatives organ-New York will enforce the weekly pay-ment of wages law.

Kansas City striking printers will es-Pennsylvania Central Labor Unions with hold a State convention.

oston bookbinders advocate the use ca Lansing (Mich.) unions are boye ting New York cigar-packers will appose a movement to replace men with a girls.

St. Paul's unions want by Aking inspectors who are practical m chanics.

Grand Rapids union 'arbers are after the union patrons of den-union shops. Detroit has 25,000 idle men, and \$25,000 has been appropriated for city work. The first union label is said to have been adopted in Abyssinia 500 years be-fore Christ.

Superio (Wis.) has only one non-union office, and the nine-hour day has just been introduced.

Hamburg lengshoremen's strike for 12 cents an hour is going to pieces. They were getting 10 1-2 cents.

New York varnishers want the painters to do only the painting, and leave the varnishing to the varnishers.

The Chicago Woodworkers' Union pro-tests against boxmakers and sawyers securing a charter from the Federation of Labor.

District Arsembly 49, K. of L. was not successful in getting members of the order whom it suggested on the New York grand jury lists. Samuel Gompers was the first president of the Federation of Labor, and held that office for thirteen years in suc-

Roady Kenchan, of the Horseshoers' atternational Union, favors the estab-shment of a labor department by Con-

If it were not for labor unions, wages would be controlled entircity by demand and supply, and would be whatever we could get.—New York Copy Hook.

At last Sunday's meeting at the New York Central Labor Union a delegate was not allowed to speak because he had been absent from three meetings. A Brockton (Mass.) salesman who was discharged because he was not a unionist, woh a suit against the labor organization which caused his dismissal. The Court awarded the plaintiff \$1.

Yankton (Da.) union clerks secured early closing. Lynn clerks have won a Thursday half-holiday. Courtiand (N. Y.) clerks have organized.

Union roofers in New York have lodged a protest with the city authorities against the employment of prisioners at roofing on the Slackwell's Island buildings, and also at Bellevue Hospital.

also at Bellevue Hospital.

A delegate at the New York Central Labor Union claimed that the building trades represented the intelligence of organized labor, and that the musicians and brewers were a nuisance in continually airing their grievances.

"What did you get for the shave?" asked Magistrate Mott, of New York, of Frank Lopollo, an Italian barber, whom a policeman had caught shaving a customer on Sunday. "Ten cents." replied the barber. "Then you're fined ten cents." said Mott.

Buffalo union hucksters want no

petition.

At a recent meeting of St. Paul union label leagues the form of petition for securing the signatures of those who will agree to purchase and handle-consumers and dealers—union label bearing goods was decided upon, and the Executive Board instructed to have some printed and properly distributed among members of organized labor for the purpose of getting the desired signers.

goods was decided upon, and the Executive Board instructed to have some printed and properly distributed among members of organized labor for the purpose of getting the desired signers.

T. Galloway, a nail manufacturer at Gateshead, Eng., is investigating the industrial conditions of this country. He says: "Hours of work are much longer here than they are in England. There no workman will work more than lifty-four hours a week, here I notice that sixty and seventy hours a week is the rule. Another thing that I have learned is that in America a workman can be discharged at a moment's notice. That cannot be done in England."

The prospect is that Secretary Howard will continue to spend his winters in the South for some time to come. The National Soinners' Union is determined to push the work of southern organization until the hours of labor have been reduced to a level with those in New England, and until other laws are passed by the southern legislatures that will conform with the laws on the Massachusetrs statistic books.

Newspaper owners and advertising solicitors throughout the country will be interested in the latest achievement of Harry S. Thalhimer, Philadeiphia's most successful solicitor. For last Sunday's Record he secured no less than twenty-two columns of advertising, principally small cards, aggregating St.60. Every like of these cards was written by Mr. Thalhimer, whose ability as an advertising writer is exceeded by few men in this country. Mr. Thalhimer is but twenty-four years old.

At Lynn Fatrck P. Sherry, who, in the palmy days of the knights of Labor, made a reputation as a bitter opponent of union labor in his flight against the Knights and the Lasters' Union, taking his case to the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, has notified his help that on January list he would put a price-list in force in his shoe factory which would be materially bigher than that now in use. Other firms are cutting the scale from 15 to 25 per cent. Sherry says a cut is not necessary.

Hy the opening of next week s

The International Association of Long-The International Association of Long-shoremen will have representatives at the forthcoming meeting of the Lake Carriers' Association who will be prepared to bid for the landling of the grain, coat, and package freight at all the principal norts and the ore trimming at the upper lake ports. They will try to make season contracts. They will prove to the lake carriers that it will be far cheaper for them to do business with them as an organization—their organization with ours—than to continue the stevedore system.

vedore system.

There was a runopus in the Brooklyn Central Labor Union meeting last Sunday because thentrical workers meet in a non-union had and won't promise to

At the request of Bakers' Union No.), the New York Central Labor Union ap-proved the application to the Board of Pardons of Pennsylvania for a pardon for Alexander Berkman, the Anarchist, the made an attempt on the life of

Henry C. Frick in Pittsburg during the Homestead strike. Pittsburg Central Union terned down a similar proposi-

ALPINE ACCIDENTS.

Nearly Two Hundred Fatal Opes in Thir-

Nexely Two Hundred Fatal Oves in Thir
ly. Six Years.

Since the year 1860 nearly 200 fatal accidents have occurred upon the Swiss Alpa
alone. Of these how many were occasioned by maladroit, feeling on Unidclimbers? The safety of every mountaincering party demands in advance
that each member of it should be a practiced and steady climber; that no serious
ascent should be undertaken by any
man who cannot rely upon his own nerve
and capabilities, his power of braving
fatigue and standing cold; and, finally,
that the party should be accompanied
by a sufficient number of professional
guides. Mr. Leelle Stephen lays it down
as a rule that the lofties, mountain may
be scaled with safety of trained mountaineers, provided Ing time weather good
guides and favora le vonditions of fock
and snow have arst been secured. 'On
the other ham, he hadds, 'there is no
mountain which may not be excessively
dangerous. If the weather be bad, the
guides in cappetent, the climbers inexperience the conditions of rock or snow
unfave rable.' Who, for instance, can
say with confidence, until he has been
tri. A that he has nerve enough to stand ty. Six Years. infav able. Who, for instance, can say with confidence, until he has been it. A that he has nerve enough to stand a cruchal test which Professor Agassiz

A that he has nerve enough to stand a cruchal test which Professor Agassiz confesses was almost more than he would bear, when, in 18th, he was one of a party of twelve who ascended the Jongfrau, half of them being professional guides, with the celebrated Jorob Lenthold, who died soon afterward of consumption, at their head?

"We started," wrote Agassiz, "from the Grimsel hospies, at 4 A. M., on August 27, 18th, sleeping the first night at the chalets of Meril, and completing the ascent of the Jungfrau next day. Our difficulties were not a little increased by heavy mists and intense, cold. At last the ascent became more and more steep, and every step had to be cut in the ice. Lenthold kept us close to the edge of the ridge of frozen snow, because the keep yielded there more easily to the axe. It was, however, so trying to the nerves that I, for one, should not like to repeat the experience. The awful precipice beneath us was constantly in view, and we could drive our alpenstocks through the rim of frozen snow and gaze sheer down through the hale into a vast amplithea-The apex of the Jungfrau is so small that only one person can stand upon it. At 4 P. M. we started upon our downward path, turning our faces to the ley slone and feeling with the foot for each step below, these steps being more than 700 in alt. At 11:30 P. M., we reached the chalets of Meril, which we had left that merulag at the earliest dawn of day." The least imesinative mind can readily realize what one false step made upon a surface so steen and slippery that it is impossible to think of it without a shudimpossible to think of it without a shud-der would have involved. In the worst accident that ever happened on the Mat-terhorn-that which befell Lord Prancia Dougles and his three hapless compan-ions—it is notorious that one false step made by an inexperienced climber, and fellowed by the breaking of a rope, was auce of that terrible tragedy,-

Hown 2,500 Volt Feels. The following details of a recent electric accident are interesting and may be useful. On November 20th, an electrical engineer was standing on a chair ready to side of a rectifier for lighting a series of sixty lamps (3,000 volts). He casually placed his hand on the metal Tover of an ammeter (which was in series with another sixty-lamp circuit), and, turning to the left and leaning back to make an observation (still standing on the chair). he placed his left hand on an iron pillar. Now, the ammeter case proved to be in metallic contact (accidental), with the light leads, and as the return wire was from hand to hand a current under the pressure of (nominally) 3,000 volts. As a matter of fact, the electro-motive force

said Mott.

Buffaio union hucksters want no licenses issued to people who are not citizens and residents of that city for six months. They want persons under eighteen kept out of the business and the Mayor to appeint an inspector.

A London paper forced the biggest English railway to reinstate men discharged for being unionists. The New York Journal's fight against the proposed gas trust will probably force the Board of Aldermen to reconsider its action. Consolidation of five companies would throw 2,000 people out of employment and kill competition.

At a recent meeting of St. Peul and the shoulder could be moved. low the elbow was absolutely lost, but the arm at the shoulder could be moved from the side. The pulsations, although still retaining their periodicity, soon became less violent, and motor power re-turned successively in the muscles that move the elbow, wrist, and fingers. In three minutes he felt "none the worse. There was no sensation of burning at the moment, but ten minutes afterward the hands became paloful, and examination showed a burn on the tip of the left midshowed a burn on the tip of the left mid-dle and ring fingers, and on the back of the right little and ring fingers, with a scared line across the lower portion of the palm. There has been no other effect excepting that he expresses himself as feeling "decidedly better in general

Which current did the body receive? With the contracts named I estimate that the resistance of the body might be 18,000

Refused the Wrong Person.

"I never refuse the plea of a beggar," says a leading member of Congress. "You must not use my name and advertise m. must not use my name and advertise me as a philanthropist, for I am not. It is simply a matter of necessity with n.e. I am obliged to give something to every beggar, or I could not sleep at night. I made a bad mistake once, and I would rather give occasionally to the unworthy than to ever deny assistance to the

than to ever deny assistance to the worthy.

"Once upon a time I was in St. Louis on business. It was winter, and you know how cold that town can be when it tries hard. I was out on the street at II o'clock one bitter night when a chap struck me for a dime. He was poorly clad, le ked hungry and sick, and I ought to b've handed out the money at once. I was just brute enough not to do it. He followed me a hundred feet, begging and pleading, and I finally threatened to have him arrested. He turned away with a sob in his throat, and I went on to the hotel.

"There was a big snowsterm that night, and next morning they found him in a drift, frozen stark and stiff. I saw the body and recognized it. The pale face was pinched and drawn with hunger and suffering and the eyes were as wide open

was pinched and drawn with hunger and suffering and the eyes were as wide open as yours-great his blue eyes sunken back in their sockets, and staring at me in an awful way. Yes, sir they seemed to be fastened on me alone, and to follow me as I moved. When I heard ear drivers, draymen, bootblacks, and newsloys swing how gladly they would have given the poor wretch a ounter to buy lodeings and food. I sneaked away, feeling, that I was a murderer. It hurt me more than I can tell you, I don't wait now to be asked for alms. I give to some who are no doubt, undeserving but I take my doubt, undeserving, but I take my charges on that. That thing rests like a murder on by conscience, and nothing like it shall happen again "-St. Paul Globe.

Richmond City Directory will be published by February 1, 1897, by J. L. Hill Printing Co. Send any correc-tions to them at once.

Readers of the seventh page of this will do well to heed what they

Read the seventh page of this paper. The seventh page of this paper is of more than ordinary interest to our readers. Dont's miss it.

NOT AGREEING WITH RUSKIN. Our Art, Culture and Science; Our Discov.

eries and Inventions Our Own.

Mr. Ruskin, in the Ethics of the Dust, seemingly to the casual observer very aptly says; "We owe to the Greeks every noble discipline in literature, every radical principle of art, and every form of convenient beauty in our household furniture and daily occupations of life; we are unable ourselves to make rational use of haif that we have received from them; and of our own we have nothing but discoveries in science, and one me-

chanical adaptations of the discovered physical powers." i feel very certain Mr. Ruskin did not intend to belittle, compromise, or in any wise make any concessions regarding the many grand things duly accomplished in the latter half of our century. I do not understand that he means all of the numerous and wonderful discoveries and developments of which we are justly proud, have come to us at second hand, and that we have only made the "adapta tions" in the arts, sciences, domestic life, etc., demanded by progress as it de-veloped the restless, investigating spirit so pervasive at a period now so searchingly standing and knecking at the almost-open door of the twentieth century. As i take it there are no such limitations, no such restrictions, no royal highways for human genius at any age or period as Mr. Ruskin's very expressive language would seem to indicate if we are to take him seriously at the present market-value of his very exhaustive utterances, which surely appear to us as entirely too derogatory to the very progressive Spirit now so dominant in every department of

numan endeavor.

I for one, at least, cannot well see how so scholarly a man, how so observant a thinker, how a writer so gifted in ex-pressing his vast fund of information, can so far part company with all the self-evident gentus and greatness of an era contemporary with his own grand knowledge of men and things, and of which he is a part and parcel. Certainly then, seeing the matter in the light we honestly view it, it must be

bile to assert, and unjust to claim that all our present greatness in so many ways is simply made up of "adaptations" from the past; all merely remodelled, recast, and renamed. We may doubtless owe much to the Greeks in literature, per; haps very much as to order and discipline, but there is surely an honest and well-defined limit to our indebtedness, which in ne wise places in any uncertain light the assured result of so much pro-gress to which we have duly attained.

I think it is entirely within reasonable bounds to assert that literature has ex-perienced no degree of decay, received no perienced no degree of decey, received no unsightly wounds or deadly blows in all the centuries that are post in any man-ner affecting its present healthy growth and vigor. Its present grand proportions can scarcely be due to any spirit of imi-tation, or "adaptation" spart from the needs, the demands, and the natural trend of our modern civilization. The survival of any object either animate or imanimate, necessarily embraced the inanimate, necessarily embraced the periods of youth and age; this alike ap-plies to our Earth, which was many centuries younger when Greece was in her prime; yet when all her glory reached its noon-tide splendor and then departed, it was but the rise and fall, the youth it was but the rise and fail, the youth and age of a nation, coming and going in the grand order of things and matters terrestrial. We utterly disclaim being in any sense a part or party to any such proceedings; by no method of special pleading in modern jurisprudence can we, even if we would, enter any pleas or claims looking to an interest as heirs to the estate of the long deceased. Nothing of their possessions ever reached us for purposes of "adaptatio refore, since appropriation comes first in order, the claim of "adaptation" is a matter for subsequent proof regardless of existing facts.

ship apart from a common beritage which erous and grand enough to ever preserve at least to the memory of Greece, all that was once great and glerious in art almost divine. In no sense, to no extent are we imitators; what merit we may have, what success we have gained, we are willing to stand or fail by, not court-less convergisors with any past age of our own, and in being "our own" there is ample reason fully justifying us in denying every charge of imitation, ap-

propriation and "adaptation."
If our language (a heritage greatly improved in a few centuries) is our own, so also is our art, science, domestic life, all the discoveries and their appliances, aggregation as our old earth (perhaps ever witnessed

age of all the excellencies and luxuries of human existence. In no sense have they come to us of their own free will. We are not the beirs in fee simple of We are not the hears in the simple of any such estate; they are not the heritage of any past are. We hearist dischaim all knowledge of any appropriation, any measure of "adaptation" from what existed in the distant past, he it Greek or

being built. An abiding faith that what man has done, man can and will outdo, is the divine fire (far more pure and true than Prometheus stole from the gods), by whose subline inspiration the frozen music, the crystallized nelosy of the solid edifice with ribs of steel and iron gracefully rises into the permanent grandeur which is ever due to the enduring and well conceived. Neither history nor tradition make mention of any such architectural splendor in towering altitudes as human habitations among the Greeks.

We merely cite this single instance of our domestic life, because it is equally new and conspicuous. In no manner new and conspicuous, in no manner savering of the past, and, therefore, entirely too original to possess the least element of "adaptation," which is a condition necessarily subsequent to an existing material fact quite unknown to

We cannot think, and we cannot pos-sibly admit, that "every form of consibly admit, that "every form of con-venient beauty in our household furni-ture" once belonged to the Greeks, and is now appropriated with the necessary "adaptations" required by the demands of our social and domestic life. Are there not some very wonderful features asso-ciated with our tail houses, and their turniture? Let us simply and briefly in a general

Let us simply and briefly in a general way refer to some of our discoveries, to the discoveries in electricity; first, telegraphy, then the numerous common, every-day appliances of the same; then steam, the nowerful steam engine, and its many other useful applications; then the telephone, the phonograph, the camera, the seewing machine; the reaping, mowing and thrushing machines; these are all matters of the areact century, extering into "our daily occurations of life," and ecetainly alding and adorning "our household furniture," and surely not completely divorced from "every form of convenient beauty." convenient beauty."

We care may fouly a few years ago; farmers trampling out their wheat on a barn floor the Greeins cardial out a rew miles distant. Neither they nor their chines or reaping and mowing machines.
Would it be perfectly fair and just to our civilization to designate all these ful revolu-great things as only "fine mechanical Register.

adaptations of the discovered physical

powers?"
The conditions surrounding us are but The conditions surrounding us are but the natural adjuncts of an advanced civilization arising from its irresistinte demands at every stage of its progress. There proudly stands among us to-day a very giant of the "discovered physical powers," grandly representing in all his noble proportions a very wonderful contrast to the small and healthy infant once nursed in the glided cradle of Greece; this same infant untimely dying when all the glory of the Greeks was sadly entombed. Our giant has grown mightily in the century now so rapidly drawing to a close, and still his growth is not complete; the twentieth century mightly in the century now so rapidly drawing to a close, and still his growth is not complete; the twentieth century will find him adding to his stature, and most screnely smiling at all Mr. Ruskin's accusations of appropriation and "adaptation." Surely our powerful guant now so fell of strength and vigor has nothing in common with the Greek infant that died so long ago. And yet the broad and sweeping assertions made by Mr. Ruskin, at first sight seems possessed with no small degree of the most mellifluous plausibility. Perhaps we cannot or do not try to rightly penetrate that charming, mystic glamour, enstrouding as it does in rosecate hues the grandly historic and storied past, so replete as it is with a countless host of alluring associations easily captivating the imagination of men. The best efforts of all human endeavors have never stood alone, and never will so stand at any one known period, so long as man possesses a spark of the divine essence which prompts and encourages every state of manly genius so plainly marking the world's progress. C. A. R. Rehmond, Va., Degember, 1892.

Note—In these few brief remarks we have only intended to enter a general denial in the premises cited in our quoted extracts; we have only indicated several lines of argument that might be ably claborated into a most reasonable refutation of the views and opinions so boldly

claborated into a most reasonable refu-tation of the views and opinions so boildly enunciated by a most learned and dis-tinguished writer, a most versatile and profound thicker.

profound thinker.
However, there is not necessarily any great presumption on our part in having our little say, and in "not agreeing with Mr. Ruskin" C. A. R. Richmend, Va., December, 1896.

"A CHRISTMAS GIFT TO CHRIST," A Striking Appeal for Relief for the Suffer-

ing Armenians, The National Armenian Relief Com-

mittee sends out the following appeal; Two thousand years ago was heard in Remain the voice of "Rachel weeping for her children." To-day is borne to us from the same country the walling of Little orphans, homeless, naked and hun-gry. This is the work of the modern Herod-Hamid II.

Herod-Hamid II.

Here, Christmas bells ringing through thousands of happy, comfortable Christian homes, "Peace on earth, good will to men." There, where Christianity first found its welcome, 100,000 orphan children of martyrs waiting the coming of the

of martyrs waiting the coming of the barret necessities of life.

Never did the "King's business" call for greater haste. "Pulling up grass and eating it, roots and all;" "whole villages cry as we pass; We are hungry;" "dying daily, from cold, hunger, fever and exposure;" "huddled in stables;" "begging from door to door;" "wandering about like dogs, cating and sleeping where they can"—such are the reports of eye-witcan"-such are the reports of eye-wit-

regions, anxious and able to do this very work. If left to the tender mercies of the Turk, the children will be brought up as Moslems, the girls being forced into Tur-

The pattry sum of \$12 will support one of these orphans for a year. No expense is needed for buildings or for salaries of those in charge.

How dare we celebrate the birth of

the Carlst with costly gifts one to another, with pomp and circumstance, while those of whom He spoke, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me," persh with hunger?
Oh, happy children in this favored land?

Will you not this year make a birthday gift to the Christ Child Himself, rep-resented by one of these? Oh, young men resented by one of these? On, young men and women, consecrated to the King's work! What better service can you ren-der 'In His Name' than the caring for one of His own little ones? Oh, parents with empty cradles and vacant chairs! Your darlings need your tender care no longer. They are nest your voice to luif.

' in the far land to shine and sing

Before the Beautiful, the King, Who every day Joth Christmas make. But these other children wandering in the blackness of despair, reach out to you their tiny hands for the love and pity they so sorely need. Is not this a work that you may do in memory of your

Any gift for this object should be sent Any gift for this object should be sent
to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall street,
New York, marked "For the Orphan
Fund of the National Armenian Relief
Committee," Send for literature and farther information to Rev. F. D. Greene, secretary, 63 Bible House, New York

The Manufacture of Bricks from Sand.

An organization has been incorporated in California which proposes to manu-facture bricks from sand, no other in gredients entering into their composition than that contained in sand or earth The process to be employed is that e Professor E. C. Price, of Vashington as a filler, the whole being thoroughly amenled by heating. Among the advantages claimed for the Brice brick is the saving of time, only ten hours being needed for their manufacture, instead of eight to thirty days; a much less consumption of fuel, scarcely any less from burning, a crushing strength of from 10,000 to 45,000 pounds to the square inch, instead of from 400 to 4,000 pounds, and a reduction of cost to three-fifths of that of the

Glass-Pinted Type,

As printers' type is locked and held to-gether solidly in frames, type consisting of one piece of glass has not been found to be satisfactory, the material being too brittle to withstand the pressure. An in-ventor, living in the centre of the Boh-mlan glass minares, propages to be wenter, awaig in the centre of the body of the type of hard rubber or ceifuloid, which, when locked in the frame, will resist the pressure without difficulty, and places the glass top of the letter—that is, the real face of the type—upon the rubber body, cementing them schild by rubber cement. Glass type, not hadre subber to the west that metal is being subject to the wear that metal is, will keep its sharpness for a much longer time.—Boston Journal of Commerce, November 28th.

To Christen the Alabama,

The Selma Journal nominates as Sei-ma's candidate for the monor of christen-ing the new battle ship Alabama raiss Mary Page Jones, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the late Commander Catesby ap R. Jones, of the Confederate States Navy. Commander Jones was one of the most distinguished officers of the United States Navy before the of the United States Navy before the civil war, and in the Confederate Navy he had the great distinction, after the wounding of Admiral Buchanan, of fighting and winning the irrst naval combat with an ironclad ship (the Virginia), in the great naval conflict in Hampton Peeds and rable conflict in Hampton Peeds and rable conflict such a wonder. Roads, and which created such a wonder-ful revolution in naval warfare,-Mobile

LMORE & SPOT FURNITURE

No. 7 E. Broad Street

IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE.

Our buyer has just returned from the northern market, where he selected the MOST ARTISTIC LINE OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS at exceedingly low prices, and as we are always satisfied with very small profit, we are able to show you Christmas presents that will satisfy your

Below we give a faint idea of what you can see by giving us a call-Combination Cases from \$12 to \$40.

Ladies' Desks, in all woods, from \$3.75 to \$25.

ROCKERS .- Our \$3 Cobbler Seat Rockers, in oak orimitation mahogany, were never \$6 or \$9, but if you only see them you will say, with all others who have compared, that our goods are better and our ORIGINAL price far below any of our competitors' great reduction. See our \$2 Rockers also, and see how they compare with the 58 reduced Rocker offered by others.

Rockers at all prices. See the line and compare. Our Gilt Chairs will surprise you in style and price. What others charge \$5 for we sell for \$3.90. Parlor Suits from \$22 up.

Our line of Odd Corner Chairs will make a grand present for your wife or sweetheart. Your sweetheart will be very happy if you will give her one of our lovely Music Cabinets or Ladies'

Remember that we make Easy Chairs and Couches of all kinds to your own taste. Our prices on these goods cannot be met.

& Gilmore & Spotts, 7 East Broad Street.

WILLIAM STATES OF THE STATES O

Morning, Noon or Night Come In. Ghristmas Economy Easy Here.

It isn't the price of the gift you send that makes it acceptable-it's the thought behind it. There are thousands of acceptable presents here, low priced yet worthy, for there is not a bit of trash in the store, and all marked at prices that are tempting. Prove this statement. Come in and look and price. We'll be glad to have you see how far a little money goes here.

MEN'S OERCOATS. A Sensible Christmas Gift \$20.00 ones now	Children's Suits and Overcoats. Make the Little Ones Happy \$7.00 ones now\$4.50 \$5.00 ones now\$2.50 \$3.50 ones now\$2.00 Mens' Macintoshes. \$7.50 ones now\$5.00 \$5.00 ones now\$5.00	\$1.00 ones now
\$20.00 ones now\$15.00 \$15.00 ones now\$10.00	ar a di Maria Tarbaia	\$5.00 Derbys now. \$3.00 \$3.00 Derbys now. \$2.00 \$3.00 Alpines now. \$2.00

L. FELLHEIMER, The King of 225 E. Broad, Cor. Low Prices. 225 E. Broad, 3d.

Good Will To All;

To Business, Too.

THE Merry Xmas time will soon be here. We're ready for it. We're ready for you, too. Good will to all, to everybody and everything. Crowds serge in and out of the doors and jostle each other on the street. Every one from the eight to the eighty year old is wondering, "What shall I buy for Xmas?" A moment's thought will convince you that Meats, Turkeys, Flour, Coffee, Fancy Groceries and such like are the proper caper for increasing your and your friends' happiness on this festive occasion. Here are a few helpful hints as to WHAT TO BUY TO IN-CREASE CHRISTMAS GOOD-FELLOWSHIP.

Open at Night Late from Now Until Christmas.

Macaroni	Ge Olives in bulk, quart 2	23C
Raisins—best ro Mixed Nuts ro Fresh Country Butter rs	Oranges	25C
Mince Meat	Se Pound Cakes	

Gelatine Five Cents a Box.

70	ex of Tea	250 40 250	Barrel Ginger Snaps Sweet Chocolate Cake Raisius Best London Layers Cleaned Currants
	Tumblers)	5oc	Store open till Xmas from

Fresh Meats.

m 5:30 A. M. till 10 P. M.

ound Steak	Corn Beef 5e
irloin Steak 100	Stew Lamb 50
orter House Steak 121/20	Lamb Chops Ige
ood Steak7 and 8c	Pork Chops 9c
tew Beef4 and 5c	Sausage 8e
rime Rib Roast 4 8 and 10c huck Roast 6 and 8c	Link Sausage 9c., 3 lbs. for 25c
eg Lamb	Tripe 40
eg Mutton 100	Liver 50
ump Posst Sc	Bologna Sausage 6c

M. ZANDER, Morth Sixth St., Corner Clay.

"Just Below the Market " New 'Dhone 611.